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We may well recognize the subgenus *Trutta* L. as a valid genus, as distinguished from the Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*), the distinction lying in the vomerine teeth as well as in the general habit. The Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus*, *Hypsifario*) differ widely from both.

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### A LEIOCEPHALUS MISNAMED

In 1916, my friend, Mr. L. L. Mowbray, collecting about the Turks Islands, sent me a series of Leiocephali from Bastion Key. These proved to be unrecognized, and they were named *Leiocephalus arenarius* Barbour (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 29, 1916, p. 217). By a stupid oversight this name was given in spite of the fact that Tschudi in 1845 (Fauna Peruana, Herp., p. 25) named *Steironotus arenarius* from Huacho, Peru, which seems to belong to this same genus. Therefore, I propose *Leiocephalus psammodyromus* as a substitute. Type M. C. Z. 11948, from Bastion Key, Turks Island, L. L. Mowbray collector.

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### SOME REPTILE RECORDS FROM NEW ENGLAND

The following list was published by the writer in a recent number of the Bulletin of the Boston Society of Natural History, containing species reported from New England but not represented in the Society's collection.

*Testudinata:* 1. Green turtle, *Chelonia mydas* (Linn.) Marine. 2. Hawksbill turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Linn.) Marine. 3. Geographical terrapin, *Graptemys geographica* (Lesueur) Lake Champlain, Vt. 4. Spiny soft-shelled turtle, *Amyda spinifera*, Lesueur, Lake Champlain, Vt. 5. Mud turtle, *Kinosternon subrubrum* (Lacepede), Connecticut.

*Sauria*: 1. Pine lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus* (Latreille) Connecticut. 2. Striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus* (Linn.) Connecticut.

*Serpentes*: 1. Keeled green snake, *Opheodrys aestivus* (Linn.) Connecticut and Mass. 2. Fox snake, *Elaphe vulpina* (Baird & Girard) Rhode Island and Mass. 3. Pilot black snake, *Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta*, Say. N. H., Mass., Conn. 4. Chain snake, *Lampropeltis getulus* (Linn.) Connecticut. 5. Yellow-bellied snake, *Natrix septemvittata* (Say.) Connecticut. 6. Brown snake, *Potamophis striatulus* (Linn.) Massachusetts.

This list invites comment. All of the species mentioned have appeared in some one or more of the published lists of reptiles either of the individual states or of New England as a whole. For most of them, only a single record exists, which in some cases, seems open to question.

Of the turtles, the first four are of undoubted occurrences in New England. The mud turtle perhaps is doubtful. Linsley, in his catalogue of the reptiles of Connecticut (1843) reports one from Stratford. It also occurs in Dr. Smith's list of reptiles in Hitchcock's report on the geology, mineralogy, botany and zoology of Massachusetts (1833). This record was later questioned by Holbrook, who thought it was confused with *K. odoratum*.

The pine lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*, occurs only in Linsley's catalogue. He states that DeKay reports it from Dutchess and Putnam counties in New York "and as these join almost the whole western line of Connecticut, it scarcely admits a question that the animal has just claim to insertion here." But until a definite New England record comes to light, this lizard should not be included. The striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, reported by E. Smith (1899) as a "hearsay" record from Connecticut, occurs normally from Maryland to Florida.

The chain snake, *Lampropeltis getulus*, is listed by Linsley, who says: "I am informed by Mr. Nettleton

of Orange, that he has seen the chain snake in Milford. As he is an observing man, possessed of good judgment and quite a taste for natural history, I have inserted it here." Of the yellow-bellied snake, *Natrix septemvittata*, the same author says:

"Mr. Nettleton assures me that he has killed a yellow-bellied snake in the town of Orange," and "Mr. Lawrence, also of Canaan, Litchfield Co., an observing gentleman, is sure he has killed this snake in that town." The range of the last-mentioned snake as given in Stejneger and Barbour's Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles (1917), which represents the most careful compilation of data on this subject we possess is: "Central, Eastern and Gulf States from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin southward."

The brown snake, *Potamophis striatulus*, is given in Dr. Smith's list in Hitchcock's report (1833) as occurring in Massachusetts, but with no additional data. The range of this snake in Stejneger and Barbour's Check List is given: "Virginia and Minnesota southward to the Gulf States."

The fox snake, *Elaphe vulpina*, is listed from Rhode Island by Drowne (1905), who says: "Reported from vicinity of Providence, R. I." The range given in the above-mentioned Check List is: "Indiana, Iowa and Illinois to Michigan and Minnesota." There is, however, one specimen of the fox snake in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge taken at Wenham, Essex Co., Massachusetts in 1861 by Mr. James Bartlett (M. C. Z. No. 796), and examined at that time by Mr. F. W. Putnam of Salem.

The pilot black snake, *Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta*, has been reported from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. J. A. Allen (Cat. of Reptiles and Batrachians found in the vicinity of Springfield, Mass.—1868), says it is "apparently not rare along the Connecticut (River) in this State, from Longmeadow to Mount Tom." It seems to range up the

Connecticut Valley into New Hampshire, but has not been taken in eastern Massachusetts.

Ditmars in a paper on the snakes found in the vicinity of New York City (1896), reports the keeled green snake, *Opheodrys aestivus* as "quite common" in Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Connecticut. There is a specimen of this species in the Springfield (Mass.) Museum (No. 22), labeled "Springfield" and one in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences (No. 5695), marked "Massachusetts." The range of this snake in eastern United States is given "New Jersey to Florida, \* \* \*."

It would seem, therefore, that the chain snake, yellow-bellied snake and brown snake were of doubtful occurrence in New England, while the keeled green snake, fox snake and pilot black snake occurred casually. New England also seems well out of the range of the striped lizard, which inhabits sandy situations farther south.

It is unfortunate that records based on insufficient or inaccurate observations find their way from time to time into faunal lists, even though reported by "observing gentlemen" with "quite a taste for natural history," as it is much easier to get them in than to get them out. Sight records with reptiles have less claim for recognition than with birds owing to the lesser difficulties which capturing the former entail. Fortunately the famous "Sea Serpent," *Scoliophis atlanticus*, a black snake with a diseased spine, has been, as Allen says, "satisfactorily disposed of."

Field work on these doubtful New England species is very much worth while and the writer would greatly appreciate any information from members collecting in this region.

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### A SPADEFOOT IN SUMMER

On August 14, 1918, I captured a spadefoot (*Scaphiopus holbrookii holbrookii*) in the basement of my